

Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

13 September 2019

Mr. Joseph Lloyd  
MuckRock News  
DEPT MR 70322  
411A Highland Avenue  
Somerville, MA 02144

Reference: F-2019-01225

Dear Mr. Lloyd:

This is a final response to your 8 March 2019 Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for **any and all material on Allard K. Lowenstein.**

Our records show that we previously searched for records on the subject of your request. Therefore, we searched our previously released records database and located the enclosed 37 documents. In order to provide you with a more timely response, we providing the previously released documents located as a result of that previous search. If you are satisfied with this response, no further action is needed on your part. If, in the event that this response does not satisfy your request, we ask that you provide us in writing with additional clarity on how we can help fulfill your information needs.

If you have any questions regarding our response, you may contact us at:

Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, DC 20505  
Information and Privacy Coordinator  
703-613-3007 (Fax)

Please be advised that you may seek dispute resolution services from the CIA's FOIA Public Liaison or from the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) of the National Archives and Records Administration. OGIS offers mediation services to help resolve disputes between FOIA requesters and Federal agencies. You may reach CIA's FOIA Public Liaison at:

703-613-1287 (FOIA Hotline)

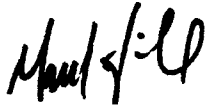
The contact information for OGIS is:

Office of Government Information Services  
National Archives and Records Administration  
8601 Adelphi Road – OGIS

College Park, MD 20740-6001  
202-741-5770  
877-864-6448  
202-741-5769 (Fax)  
[ogis@nara.gov](mailto:ogis@nara.gov)

Contacting the CIA's FOIA Public Liaison or OGIS does not affect your right to pursue an administrative appeal.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mark Lily' with a stylized flourish at the end.

Mark Lily  
Information and Privacy Coordinator

Enclosures

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## BIOGRAPHIC DATA

27 Feb 62

NO. EE 37979

1. SUBJECT'S LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE NAME  
LOHENSTEIN, Allard Kenneth3. DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH  
18 Jan 29, Newark, New Jersey

2. ALIASES

4. SEX Male 5. CITIZENSHIP US

6. FULL NAME OF SPOUSE, DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH, CITIZENSHIP

7. RESIDENCES (Including No., and Street, Zone, R.F.D., etc.)

COMPLETE ADDRESS

FROM	TO	COMPLETE ADDRESS
	Present	Stern Hall, Stanford University, Stanford, California

☐ CONTINUE

## EMPLOYMENT

COMPLETE ADDRESS

FROM	TO	NAME OF EMPLOYER	COMPLETE ADDRESS
Sep 61	Present	Lecturer in Political Science, Stanford University	Stanford, California
	1958	Member of Staff of Sen. Hubert Humphrey, Minnesota	
1956	1957	Education Dept., American Association for the United Nations	

☐ CONTINUE

## 8. EDUCATION (High school, college, graduate work, etc.)

DEGREE OR MAJOR

FROM	TO	NAME OF SCHOOL	DEGREE OR MAJOR
	1954	Yale University School of Law	LL.B

☐ CONTINUE

10. ADDITIONAL PERTINENT INFORMATION, INCLUDING FULL NAME, CITIZENSHIP DATA ON PARENTS AND CHILDREN.

4

☐ CONTINUE

1601Z 15 OCT 55

1. \_\_\_\_\_ REPORTS THAT IDEN A WHILE IN EUROPE TOLD IDEN B THAT IDEN A WOULD VISIT RUSSIA IF ANOTHER INVITATION RECEIVED AND WOULD LIKE IDEN B \_\_\_\_\_ TO GO ALONG. IDEN B LATER RECEIVED WORD FROM IDEN A THAT IDEN A RECEIVED SECOND INVITATION.

2. IDEN B STATES VISIT PROBABLY WILL TAKE PLACE EARLY FALL 1956. HE INTENDS STUDY RUSSIAN THREE MONTHS AFTER DISCHARGE FROM SERVICE AND ACCOMPANY IDEN A TO VISIT UNIVERSITY CENTERS WHILE IDEN A TIED UP WITH RUSSIAN BIGNIES.

END OF MESSAGE

Approved for Release  
Date 5 OCT 1962

20 20 1 11 Oct 58

1. LOWENSTEIN WAS ONE OF LEADERS OF ANTI-ESTABLISHMENT FAC  
AT DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION CHICAGO AUG 68, LATER SUCCEEDED  
WINNING DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL SEAT FROM NEW YORK STATE. FORCE  
ADVOCATE OF LIBERAL CAUSES WHO HAS VISITED AFRICA BEFORE, DID BOO  
ON SOUTHWEST AFRICA, "BRUTAL MANDATE" (1962) WHICH SHARPLY ANTI-S

2. NO FILE.

END OF MESSAGE

Approved for Release  
Date 5 OCT 1992

1. \ SHOULD KNOW LOWENSTEIN IS AMONG OTHER THINGS A TROUBLEMAKER OUT TO ESTABLISH SELF AS AMERICAN THROUGH WHOM SPANISH OPPOSITION LEADERS SHOULD DEAL. TO OUR KNOWLEDGE HE REPRESENTS NO ONE BUT HIMSELF IN SPITE OF PROPENSITY FOR NAME-DROPPING. HE TOTALLY MISREPRESENTED FACTS IN HIS VERSION OF ALLEGED REFUSAL TO LET OPPOSITIONISTS TALK WITH STEVENSON. IN THIS CASE ONLY REQUEST FOR MEETING WITH STEVENSON WAS MADE BY LOWENSTEIN HIMSELF AFTER STEVENSON HAD ALREADY LEFT SPAIN.

2. \

Approved for Release  
Date 5 OCT 1952

END OF MESSAGE

20 SEP 1963

30 DEC 69 IN 09368  
di

1. \_\_\_\_\_ ADVISED THAT CONGRESSMAN ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN (D-NY) PLANNING TRIP TO TUNISIA, ARRIVING 5 JAN, DEPARTING EVENING 6 JAN. ALTHOUGH HIS VISIT <sup>is</sup> UNOFFICIAL, HE HAS ASKED SEE HABIB BOURGUIBA, JR. NO [EMBASSY] BRIEFING PLANNED.

2. PLS ADVISE IF LOWENSTEIN IS MEMBER ORGANIZATION SUBCOMMITTEE.

3. NO FILE.

Approved for R-1982se  
Date 5 OCT 1982

SUBJECT	Allard K. LOWENSTEIN	DATE	4 AUG 1982
		RE	433 (CHECK "X" ONE)
			MARKED FOR INDEXING
			NO INDEXING REQUIRED
		INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY	

1. A Hqs name trace on Subject failed to indicate any pertinent information. We did not feel the case warranted asking to investigate the matter further.

2. It should be pointed out, however, that unless there is a presumption of intelligence or subversive activity, it is not CIA policy to provide information on private U.S. citizens.

Approved for Release  
Date 5 OCT 1982



	DATE <b>23 September 1959</b>
	RE: "43-3" — (CHECK "X" ONE)
ACTION REQUIRED <b>Alfred G. LOEWENSTEIN</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> MARKED FOR INDEXING
	<input type="checkbox"/> NO INDEXING REQUIRED
REFERENCE(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY

here.

No other information on LOEWENSTEIN is available

Approved for Release  
Date 5 OCT 1992

DISPATCH

## PROCESSING

PRO- POSED	ACTION	ACCOA PLUSHE
	MARKED FOR INDEXING	
<del>XXX</del>	NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
	ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING	
	ABSTRACT	
	MICROFILM	

SUBJECT

Allard Kenneth LOWENSTEIN

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

1.

Two communications of 15 October 1955

AL LOWENSTEIN intended to study the Russian language for three months following his discharge from the service and to accompany Eleanor Roosevelt on a trip to the USSR in early fall of 1956. Subject planned to visit University centers while in the Soviet Union. This AL LOWENSTEIN is possibly identifiable with Subject.

2. Headquarters would appreciate knowing the extent of the Station's interest in this individual

Approved for Release  
Date 5 OCT 1982

DATE TYPED	DATE DISPATCHED
24 January 62	26 JAN 1962

CROSS REFERENCE TO

24

**DISPATCH**

## PROCESSING

PROPOSED	ACTION	ACCOMPLISHED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MARKED FOR INDEXING	
<input type="checkbox"/>	NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ABSTRACT	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MICROFILM	

SUBJECT

Allard Kenneth LOWENSTEIN

1.

~~2.~~ If the Station does not wish to have further material forwarded on LOWENSTEIN, Headquarters would appreciate an expression of non-interest.

Approved for Release  
Date 5 OCT 1982

DATE TYPED	DATE DISPATCHED
15 February 62	16 FEB 1962
DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	

<b>DISPATCH</b>	CLASSIFICATION	DISPAT
		HEAD
		DATE
		16 February 1962
		RE: "43-3" - (CHECK "X" ONE)
		<input type="checkbox"/> MARKED FOR INDEXING
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO INDEXING REQUIRED
ACTION REQUIRED		INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY
REFERENCE(S)		

The Station has no interest in receiving information on Subject on a continuing basis, since his contacts with the Spanish opposition are sporadic and his interest in their activities probably no more than peripheral.

Approved for Release  
Date 5 OCT 1982

**DISPATCH**

CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSING

TO		PROPOSED		ACCOMPLISHED
INFO.		X	MARKED FOR INDEXING	
FROM			NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
SUBJECT			ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING	
			ABSTRACT	
			MICROFILM	

Allard K. LOWENSTEIN

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

We would appreciate your comments or any information you might have on Subject's contacts with Spanish opposition figures and his claims of material support for opposition activities from sources in the United States.

Approved for Release  
Date 5 OCT 1982

DATE TYPED	DATE DISPATCHED
27 August 1962	29 AUG 1962

CROSS REFERENCE TO

CLASSIFICATION

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

20

## DISPATCH

SUBJECT

Allard Kenneth Lowenstein

DATE

31 August 1962

RE "43-3" - (CHECK "X" ONE)

X

MARKED FOR INDEXING

NO INDEXING REQUIRED

INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED  
BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY

1.

2.

in any information that can be developed concerning Subject's current European contacts with anti-Regime elements. We are also interested in knowing whether Subject speaks with any authority for any of the people whose names he drops.

3. Subject was at one time president of the National Student Association and is undoubtedly known to

Approved for Release  
Date 5 OCT 1982

2P

## DISPATCH

TO  
INFO  
ACTION  
SUBJECT  
ACTION


REPRODUCTION IS NOT GUARANTEED  
FROM APERTURE CARD SUBMITTED

1.

Approved for Release  
Date 5 OCT 1992

CONTINUATION OF  
DISPATCH

✓ 3

4.

5.

6.

Because of poor copy, text re Subject has been retyped as follows:

*Portion Deleted*

Successfully elicited the fact from that it was Allard Lowenstein who had been the person contacting the Barcelona MSC among others and describing himself as a "staff member of Senator Humphrey's group."

✓ Elicited the fact from that it was Allard Lowenstein who had been the person contacting the Barcelona MSC among others and describing himself as a "staff member of Senator Humphrey's group."

successfully had been the person describing himself as a "staff member"

Approved for Release 1982  
Date 5 DEC 1982



(When Filled In)

X6653

**NAME OF SUBJECT**

**FILE NO.**

### KEY TO ANALYSIS SYMBOLS\*

**(1) = NOT IDENTICAL**

1-ND = IDENTICAL - NOT DEROGATORY

1-ND=UNABLE TO IDENTIFY-NOT DEKOGATORY

SA = SEE ATTACHED MEMORANDUM

**SEARCH INSTRUCTIONS (To be completed by requestor)**

**SEARCH NAMES AS WRITTEN**

SEARCH NAME VARIATIONS (Record known to exist)

**SRD/CAB ANALYSIS OF FILES**

INDICES CHECK ONLY (Do not pull files)

**SEARCH OVERT CARDS ONLY**

**SEARCH COVERT CARDS ONLY**

SEARCH SUBJECT CARDS ONLY

**SEARCH ALL CARDS**

NAME - LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE (Type or print)		SOURCE DOCUMENT	PAGE	RESULTS	
				OVERT	COVERT
0.					
1	Lauenstein, Allard K.	16 Jan 29		B	B
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
0					

[illegible]

**DOMESTIC**

DATE COMPLETED

APPROVE FOR FILING  
(Initials)

# INDICES SEARCH REQUEST

FILE NO.

## KEY TO ANALYSIS SYMBOLS

NI = NOT IDENTICAL  
 I-ND = IDENTICAL - NOT DEROGATORY  
 U-ND = UNABLE TO IDENTIFY - NOT DEROGATORY  
 SA = SEE ATTACHED MEMORANDUM

## SEARCH INSTRUCTIONS (To be completed by requestor)

SEARCH NAMES AS WRITTEN	SEARCH OVERT CARDS ON
SEARCH NAME VARIATIONS (Record known to exist)	SEARCH COVERT CARDS
SRD/CAB ANALYSIS OF FILES	SEARCH SUBJECT CARDS
INDICES CHECK ONLY (Do not pull files)	SEARCH ALL CARDS

NO.	NAME - LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE (Type or print)	SOURCE DOCUMENT	RESULTS	
			OVERT	COVI
2				
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4				
5				
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7				
8				
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NAMES CONTINUED ON ATTACHED SHEET

NO.	FILE NO.	TYPE	REFERENCE DOCUMENT	PAGE	ANALYSIS OR CHAR
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8	437979	O			
8	158946	C			

RESULTS CONTINUED ON REVERSE SIDE

REQUESTER (Name - Component - Extension)

DATE COMPLETED

APPROVE FOR FILM  
(Initials)1-13 VMD 745, 1734, AND 1738  
WHICH ARE OBSOLETE

INDICES SEARCH REQUEST

4/25/66

16

17 May 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR:

SUBJECT: Moscow Youth Festival

1. In compliance with your request for Security Office and FBI checks on the following people, you are hereby advised that the results showed no record:

LOWENSTEIN, Allard

2.

Approved for Release  
Date 5 OCT 1982

23 May 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR:

ATTENTION:

SUBJECT: LOWENSTEIN, Allard

1. Reference is made to your memorandum dated 6 May 1957 in which a is requested on the Subject.

2. This is to advise that a check with the Security Office and revealed no derogatory information.

Approved for Release  
Date 5 OCT 1982

UNCLASSIFIED

8 JAN 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Support  
SUBJECT: New Left Influence in the Campus Press

1. This memorandum is for information only.

3. On 22 April 1969, a press conference was held by nine representatives of the National Student Association in the Agricultural Committee Room, U.S. House of Representatives, through the efforts of Congressman Allard K. Lowenstein. At the press conference, the students released a letter to the President and a joint declaration which purportedly was signed by a group of 250 student government leaders and campus newspaper leaders. The declaration stated that all the signatories would refuse induction into the Armed Forces as long as the war in Vietnam continues, and would aid and support others who decided to refuse military service.

4. On 29 April 1969, eight members of the same student delegation met with Presidential Assistant Dr. Henry A. Kissinger at the White House, and again stated their intentions to refuse military induction if selected.

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Date 5 OCT 1982

12

UNCLASSIFIED

**For the Record**

• Sen. Charles Goodell  
(R-N.Y.) and Rep. Allard  
Lowenstein (D-N.Y.) arrived  
in Lagos on a fact-finding

mission at the invitation of  
the Nigerian government.

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Date 5 OCT 1982

KANSAS CITY, MO.

STAR

FEB 14 1969

E - 327,623

S - 396,260

## Spokesman for Liberals in U.S. Finds Faults at Both Extremes

By Ivan G. Goldman  
(A Member of The Star's Staff)

**A**T times the new left arrives with accurate assessments of America's problems, Rep. Alard K. Lowenstein (D-N. Y.) admitted today, but unfortunately the solutions often are worse than the problems.

The 40-year-old anti-establishment leader, who delivered the keynote address last night at the controversial Robert F. Kennedy symposium, was surrounded by admirers this morning as he ate a hurried breakfast in a restaurant before rushing to the Municipal Air Terminal for a 10:30 o'clock flight.

### Identified With Revolutionaries

He acknowledged that radicals seem to hold him more in contempt than they do more moderate or conservative leaders. Yet many uninformed persons confuse his programs with those advocated by a revolutionary left that despises him, he said.

Radicals have plagued the independent-minded Lowenstein throughout his career. On his speaking tours they generally try to bait him with hostile questions. At the breakfast, sponsored by the Greater Kansas City chapter of the New Democratic coalition, he noted that he tries to avoid argument with angry revolutionaries, since he feels they do not represent a significant political philosophy in America.

Lowenstein, a champion of liberal causes since the early 1950s, has managed, however, to maintain good relations with conservative elements. In November he was elected to office in a Long Island district that has long been a Republican stronghold.

He attributes his election to the fact that his constituents expect him to follow the path he believes best—not the path of partisanship.

"I think it is important to get across to people," he said, "that it is the middle that has to move this country—not the right or left. Whichever way we go depends upon us—the people trying to bring about social change."

The far left is dedicated to the principle that America is incapable of attaining social justice under existing institutions, he said, while the far right mistakenly believes the nation must not move—that it must be committed to the status quo.

"The problem of that right faction," Lowenstein continued, "is that they function on slogans, while they don't understand programs."

It is not the activity of the extremists that endangers the country, he declared, but the apathy of political middle. And too often, he added, those seeking change are confused with the radicals. He noted, for instance, that television cameras covering his speech in Pierson hall at the University of Missouri-Kansas City dwelled on a section of the

audience of beards and the impression of a majority.

### Most Are Moderate.

Most of the audience, he noted, seemed to be members of that very center of the political spectrum he hopes to arouse.

Lowenstein, by the very nature of his election in a year that witnessed tragedy and defeat among the antiestablishment contingent, has sparked political awareness in audiences across the country. He combines a talent for winning with a polished store of rhetoric that he uses with facility to argue his causes.

It has been observed that regardless of one's feelings toward him, Lowenstein does not fail to arouse thoughtful attention. His followers also like to think of him as a man with luck as well as talent.

He himself likes to point out that he was the last president of the National Student association (1951-52) not to be tainted with accepting clandestine Central Intelligence agency funds. That N. S. A.-CIA connection was revealed in 1957.

It was Lowenstein who sparked the "children's crusade" for McCarthy with a speech he made at the 1967 N. S. A. convention. His admirers are hopeful that, as a U. S. representative, he can spark that same crusading spirit among adults.

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Date 5 OCT 1992

## Lowenstein Wins Nod by Nigeria To Use Airstrip for Biafra Relief

Reuters

**ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia,** Feb. 21—The federal Nigerian government has offered to surrender the use of Obilagu airstrip for daytime landings of relief supplies for Biafra, it was announced at a news conference here today.

Nigerian Commissioner for External Affairs Okoi Arikpo announced the offer and said it was the result of moves initiated by Rep. Allard Lowenstein (D-N.Y.), who traveled between Addis Ababa and Lagos to arrange it.

Arikpo said Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie was told of the offer in a special message from Maj. Gen. Uakubu Gowon, Nigerian head of state.

Arikpo delivered the message to Haile Selassie, who is

chairman of the Consultative Committee on Nigeria of the Organization of African Unity.

Relief cargos flown into Obilagu, some 15 miles east of Okigwe and 60 miles north of Port Harcourt, would be taken into Biafra by road, Arikpo said.

They would be transferred to trucks after inspection by a representative team of officials from the OAU and one or two countries mutually acceptable to both sides in the civil war.

Arikpo said, "We could have a simplified airlift carried out during daylight by all relief organizations wherever they may be based, flying relief supplies into the Obilagu strip which we control."

[The United States is considering giving additional relief

to both sides in the civil war, the State Department said in Washington today. But the United States feels the amount is limited by political obstacles, a Department spokesman said. If these could be overcome, U.S. planes as well as those of world relief agencies could start an extensive airlift to Obilagu airstrip, observers suggested.]

Gowon's message to Haile Selassie indicated very clearly that he was willing to attend any meeting of the OAU Consultative Committee, Arikpo noted.

"I think all members of the Consultative Committee are agreed that they should meet as soon as possible to make another effort at solution," he said.

Approved for Release  
Date 5 OCT 1982



# Lowenstein on Hill: Still in a Hurry

Approved for Release  
Date 5 OCT 1982

By KENNETH IKENBERRY  
Star Staff Writer

Has Allard K. Lowenstein finally settled down? The answer, of course, is no.

There are good reasons to think that he might. He is a congressman now, no longer only a prophet and rallier of the clean-cut, idealistic student movement.

He is 40 years old and his wife, Jenny, has given birth to their second child.

But Lowenstein has no desire to slow down. He feels that he has, if anything, accelerated his pace since coming to Capitol Hill in January.

"People keep asking me if I'm not frustrated here," he said. "No, I'm not. It's the same business of trying very hard."

Seated on one of the marble abutments of the Capitol steps last week, legs drawn up, hands resting on his knees, the freshman New York congressman had the look of a wise dorm counselor—the man who is a little older but still youthful, who has seen something of the world and is bringing it back to the campus.

Practically everyone he meets feels Lowenstein is his good friend, and he has met thousands and thousands of people, many of them young.

In the past 20 years he has been propelling himself through the political world at an astonishing pace, and has surrounded himself with an atmosphere of constant urgency.

A Lowenstein aide, Emory Bundy, recalls one of his visits to Seattle a few years ago. Bundy and others arranged a meeting for him to speak to.

"I had lived in Seattle all my life, and I thought I knew quite a few people there. I had the impression after he was there that I didn't know anyone. Al seemed to know everybody in the city."

## Typical Gathering

A typical Lowenstein social gathering might consist of two dozen people who have never met before waiting someplace for Lowenstein to arrive from a previous engagement, or perhaps several previous engagements.

When he finally arrives, often late in the night, he introduces all his friends to one another.

His correspondence is staggering. "I counted 2,000 people that he had, within a year, written to at least once," Bundy recalls. This averages out to nearly six letters a day, and helps explain, along with the smacking engagements and the end-



REP. LOWENSTEIN

student peace movement were reassembled on a heavily populated strip of Long Island, the Fifth Congressional District.

In this suburban, solidly Republican district, the McCarthy campaign was re-created in miniature. Platoons of young campaign workers canvassed the subdivisions, seeking politely to make conversions.

The Lowenstein optimism is apparent as he analyzes his surprising victory. It was, he feels, a sign that the middle class is greatly distressed by the war, that the people needed only a vehicle for expressing their discontent.

## Reflecting on Victory

His opponent in the race was Mason L. Hampton Jr., a member of New York's Conservative Party who had gotten the Republican nomination.

The generation gap in the campaign was never more apparent than when Hampton distributed a campaign photograph of himself with four middle-aged women dressed as pom-pom girls and calling themselves "Mothers for Hampton."

At Lowenstein headquarters on election night, when victory was assured, the band played "Mrs. Robinson," and the congressman-elect announced that "young America has to be heard in Congress as it hasn't been heard before."

It is probably his close association with "young America" that accounts for what an aide calls the "aura of radicalism" that surrounds him.

He is basically an old-fashioned liberal, a child of the New Deal.

His causes have been numerous, ranging in locale from Spain to Vietnam to South West Africa to Mississippi, where he helped organize the Freedom Democratic Party. At one time he worked as a foreign policy adviser to then-Sen. Hubert Humphrey, although not for long. For one thing, he has never been very happy in an office.

Sitting in the sun outside the Capitol last week, just back from Freeport, Long Island, where there were race problems, the very junior member of the House Agriculture Committee talked of building a national constituency against the war, against the ABM, for social reform.

"The place to be most effective is not on the floor of Congress," he said. "If you want to be of any use you have to build public opinion."

"With the campuses flying apart what do the politicians do? They go off to the Rotary Club and speak against it, or denounce violence on the floor. Why don't they start getting programs that would help to isolate violence rather than incubate it?"

"It's only a minority that wants violence. The great central group is tolerant of the fringe because it's the only game in town."

"It was the mainstream of students that was for McCarthy. But their victories have never been consummated; it's all kind of hanging in mid-air."

He spoke bitterly of the battle for "Hamburger Hill" in Vietnam and gestured dispiritedly toward the House. "Here we are sitting here again voting \$1.2 billion for Vietnam," he said.

"The Armed Forces ought to take the position that they're the victims of civilian control, of bad policies. They should want to get out of this war. I still feel this enormous surge of resentment when I hear people criticize the Armed Forces. A lot of young people look down on soldiers now because of the war. This has never happened before."

## A Frantic Pace

A few weeks ago, he told a campus audience on Long Island that he is "on the other side of the barricades" from the Students for a Democratic Society. The SDS has long thought of him as a tool of the establishment.

But if Lowenstein is now settling into the congressional environment, it is not immediately apparent.

He still moves at a frantic pace.

"I had lived in Seattle all my life, and I thought I knew quite a few people there. I had the impression after he was there that I didn't know anyone. Al seemed to know everybody in the city."

## Typical Gathering

A typical Lowenstein social gathering might consist of two dozen people who have never met before waiting someplace for Lowenstein to arrive from a previous engagement, or perhaps several previous engagements.

When he finally arrives, often late in the night, he introduces all his friends to one another.

His correspondence is staggering. "I counted 2,000 people that he had, within a year, written to at least once," Bundy recalls. "This averages out to nearly six letters a day, and helps explain, along with the speaking engagements and the endless organizational meetings, why he never seems to stop."

Still, in personal conversation he seems calm and undistracted. He rarely becomes angry. This, combined with an amazing memory, accounts for his national (and international) network of "contacts."

When he sets out to further a cause, which he does frequently, the network serves him well. Last year he used it to start the movement that brought down a president.

Lowenstein decided in the spring of 1967 that the only way to change Vietnam policy was to drive Lyndon B. Johnson from office.

It was a project which many of his friends thought was a waste of time. Traveling from city to city, the doggedly optimistic organizer called his friends together. The great plot began to take shape, the vast army of collegiate sappers and miners began to assemble.

What was needed next was a candidate, and Lowenstein felt it should be Robert F. Kennedy. But Kennedy could not be persuaded.

Finally Eugene McCarthy agreed to take up the banner. When Kennedy made his belated entry, he sought the aid of Lowenstein and his legions. But Lowenstein, although temperamentally drawn to Kennedy, felt he could not abandon the candidate to whom he had committed himself.

Battered and disheartened by the Democratic convention at Chicago, the remnants of the "respectable"

His opponent in the race was Mason L. Hampton Jr., a member of New York's Conservative Party who had gotten the Republican nomination.

The generation gap in the campaign was never more apparent than when Hampton distributed a campaign photograph of himself with four middle-aged women dressed as pom-pom girls and calling themselves "Mothers for Hampton."

At Lowenstein headquarters on election night, when victory was assured, the band played "Mrs. Robinson" and the congressman-elect announced that "young America has to be heard in Congress as it hasn't been heard before."

It is probably his close association with "young America" that accounts for what an aide calls the "aura of radicalism" that surrounds him.

He is basically an old-fashioned liberal, a child of the New Deal.

Lowenstein, the son of an upper-middle class New York family, became politically aware at a remarkably early age, taking an intense and partisan interest in the Spanish Civil War, which was concluded by the time he was 10 years old.

After finishing prep school at the age of 16, he turned his back on the Eastern schools and headed south to the University of North Carolina, where, he felt, he could do something for racial integration.

This led to intimidation on the campus — some of it physical — and prompted him to start body-building exercises. (He has continued to work out in a gym whenever he can.)

Although he was graduated from North Carolina in 1949, he was only beginning a life as a sort of student in perpetuity.

## CIA Involvement

In the early 1950s, he was president of the National Student Association, a group that was, soon after his term ended, to become deeply involved with the CIA.

(The radical left, which dislikes Lowenstein intensely and refers to him as "Big Daddy," will frequently call him a "CIA agent" in campus debates, although he was not involved in the episode.)

After finishing at Yale Law School in 1954, he overturned a 4-F classification and served two years in the Army.

"The Armed Forces ought to take the position that they're the victims of civilian control, of bad policies. They should want to get out of this war. I still feel this enormous surge of resentment when I hear people criticize the Armed Forces. A lot of young people look down on soldiers now because of the war. This has never happened before."

## A Frantic Pace

A few weeks ago, he told a campus audience on Long Island that he is "on the other side of the barricades" from the Students for a Democratic Society. The SDS has long thought of him as a tool of the establishment.

But if Lowenstein is now settling into the congressional establishment, it is not immediately apparent.

He still moves at a frantic pace, ignoring the creature comforts. He rented an apartment in Washington (his home is in Long Island), but found the \$170 rent too much. When he spends the night in Washington it is usually in a friend's living room these days.

Food is only sustenance to him, and he has been known to breakfast on a hot dog and milkshake. He continues to live on the run, commuting to Long Island.

He continues also to be harassed by a shortage of funds. "If you just want to take care of the needs of your constituents, you can make it on what is provided," he said. "But not if you also want to have any sort of staff to handle substantive questions."

He mingles easily with the congressmen, some of whom probably once thought of him as a menace if they thought of him at all.

"My being here has symbolic value," he said. "It established that this is not a left-wing fringe movement. We can win elections."

"There's got to be some elected people who are saying these things. I had no illusions that in a few months here I could change the totality of injustice."

After pursuing a frenetic non-career for most of his adult life, Lowenstein is still hesitant to try to chart a course for himself.

"The first law of politics is to not think of what you're going to do in the future to get re-elected," he said. "It cripples you."

# Freshman Lowenstein Is Unconventional

By RICHARD L. MADDEN  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 — On the second day of the 91st Congress last Jan. 6, Representative Carl Albert, the House Democratic majority leader, asked a new member, Allard K. Lowenstein of Nassau County, to sit in for a few minutes as acting majority leader.

Mr. Lowenstein performed his mission by standing up at the appropriate moment and saying: "Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn."

It was only a nicety — a small gesture of recognition by the House leadership to a newcomer. But it was in marked contrast to Mr. Lowenstein's unsuccessful effort five months earlier to gain a live microphone and recognition from Mr. Albert, the presiding officer, to adjourn the Democratic National Convention because of the violence outside the convention hall in Chicago.

The contrast was not lost on Mr. Lowenstein's wife, Jennifer, who teased him later: "Carl Albert makes you majority leader. John McCormack recognizes you. The microphone doesn't go dead. And all you can think to say is, 'I move we adjourn.'"

## Strongly Against the War

Mr. Lowenstein has found more to say since then. After a period of quiet to give the Nixon Administration time to develop a policy on the Vietnam war, he has started to mobilize antiwar sentiment similar to his major participation in the successful movement to "dump" President Johnson in 1967-68.

"This is, at last, the Christmas by which American boys must be home," Mr. Lowenstein, who was active in the Vietnam Moratorium, said the other day. "If the President is unable to understand this fact, or unwilling to implement policies which will bring it about, the American people will have to break with their President on his conduct of the war. It will not be the first time that this will have happened in recent American history."

But for an intense, restless political activist whose causes have ranged from the plight of blacks in South Africa, the organization the Freedom Democratic party in Mississippi and the movement that brought Senator Eugene J. McCarthy



The New York Times  
Allard K. Lowenstein

into the Presidential race last year, the 40-year-old Mr. Lowenstein has surprised some of his colleagues in the House.

## Gaining Much Respect

"Like any child prodigy, All was looked upon by some members with concern," said a fellow member from New York. "But they have found that he is not the wild-eyed maverick most people thought him to be. He's quietly doing his homework, and as a result he's gaining much respect in the House."

If nothing else, Mr. Lowenstein's first nine months in Congress have produced some rather interesting personal relationships.

Early in the session, for example, he was sitting one day in the House and was startled to find Representative L. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina, the white-haired chairman of the Armed Services Committee and a bete noir of liberals, standing over him.

Mr. Lowenstein, not quite sure of the appropriate thing to say, said: "Mr. Chairman, I have relatives who are constituents of yours." In fact, he went on, some of the relatives were named Rivers.

"Well," Mr. Rivers is said to

have replied, "There's been a lot of intermarriage down South there."

## At Odds over Assignment

After that Mr. Lowenstein and Mr. Rivers began to call each other "cousin" and joked about Mr. Lowenstein's desire to serve on the Armed Services Committee. Mr. Rivers has said that he really wants the freshman on his committee, although Mr. Lowenstein, who originally requested assignment to the committee, was relegated by the House Democratic leadership to the Agriculture Committee instead.

"The procedures in the House are pretty appalling, but I don't hold it as a personal thing against the leadership," Mr. Lowenstein said in an interview a few nights ago. "They have to accept you for what you believe, and vice versa," he said. "I have not been given an ultimatum that I have to conform or else."

Although Mr. Lowenstein and other members of the House appear to be going out of their way to try to get along with one another, he still remains an unconventional member of a most conventional institution.

Members of his staff, which has undergone considerable turnover since January, think they finally have figured out how to cope with him. They now operate in two shifts. One shift works the normal office hours and into the evening. The second takes over to keep the office open as long as Mr. Lowenstein is there—normally until midnight or 2 A.M.

## Informal Housing

The Congressman does not maintain an apartment or hotel room in Washington. At the end of his night's work he may call up one of his numerous friends and ask to sleep there. His staff also suspects that a few times he simply has spent the night on his office couch.

Unlike most Congressmen, particularly newcomers, Mr. Lowenstein has a national constituency in addition to the residents of the Fifth Congression-

Approved for Release  
Date 5 OCT 1982

## ntional Member of Congress

been al District on Nassau County's South Shore. Trying to keep up with both contributes to his ment disorganized life.

He is besieged with invitations to speak on college campuses, where he is regarded as the oracle of the New Politics. A steady stream of students also comes to him. College students entering the nearly deserted Longworth House Office Building at night are automatically directed by weary guards to Mr. Lowenstein's cramped office on the fourth floor.

As a longtime power in the National Student Association, Mr. Lowenstein has sought to maintain his credentials on the campuses by frequent speaking trips to try to build a liberal student movement in opposition to campus radicals.

### An Alternative Sought

"This country's going to be here for a long time, one way or the other," he told students at George Washington University. "You burn it down; you've still got to live in it. You turn it into an armed camp; you've still got to live in it. . . . There has to be something between Melvin Laird and the S.D.S."

When the requests for interviews and informal meetings build up too much, Mr. Lowenstein occasionally holds an open house at his office and invites in everybody. At one recent open house, students and young office workers from other Capitol Hill offices crowded in to soft drinks and beer and chat with Mr. Lowenstein and his guests. Among them were two Republican Representatives, Ogden R. Reid of New York and Donald W. Riegle Jr. of Michigan.

Mr. Lowenstein, as usual, was late. He strolled in carrying a pair of slacks rolled up under his arm. He is not one of the House's best dressed members. His suits are usually as rumpled as his thin dark hair. The Congressman describes

his role in the House up to now as "burrowing and building," adding "It's the plodding things that make things of consequence."

If the Republican-controlled Legislature in New York drastically alters his district in the Congressional reapportionment scheduled for later this year, Mr. Lowenstein could have a re-election problem of his own.

"I think next year is the time to decide about that," he said.

For now, he continued, he is concentrating on participating in the various "floating coalitions" in the House — getting this member to join him in some legislative cause or joining that member in another.

"The most foolish thing is to package yourself in one ideological bag with people who agree with you on everything," he said.

### Busy with Bills

On his own and with other Democrats and even some Republicans, Mr. Lowenstein has sponsored more than 50 bills, including proposals calling for Congressional reform in the committee seniority system, the creation of a department of consumer affairs and an overhaul of the food stamp program.

Although Representative Shirley Chisholm of Brooklyn fought her way off the Agriculture Committee earlier this year, Mr. Lowenstein accepted his assignment on the theory that the rural-dominated committee does deal with such matters as food stamps for the poor and other consumer activities.

Committee sources say, however, that Mr. Lowenstein has not attended many committee meetings. "He hasn't made any enemies on the committee, but I don't think he's made too many friends either," one source said. "His interests seem to be elsewhere, and I think he's just marking time."

1419Z 15 OCT 55

IDENTS: A. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT  
B. AL LOWENSTEIN  
C. 4

END OF MESSAGE

COUNTRY Spain  
 SUBJECT Contact Between the Spanish  
 Opposition and U.S. National  
 Allard K. LOWENSTEIN

DATE DISTR. 14 September 1961  
 NO. PAGES 2

DATE OF INFO. Mid-August 1961

E. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE: groups oppositionist with good contacts in most existing Spanish opposition

1. Mr. Allard K. LOWENSTEIN, a U.S. national, revisited Madrid during mid-August 1961, and immediately upon his arrival got in touch with Carlos ZAYAS Mauretegui, whom he had met on a previous trip to Spain in August 1959. ZAYAS, a member of the far-leftist Popular Liberation Front ( Frente de Liberacion Popular-FLP), arranged interviews for LOWENSTEIN with the Madrid representatives of the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN), who maintain a small office in the Tunisian Embassy. ZAYAS also introduced LOWENSTEIN to (fnm) SUAREZ Carreno, an independent pro-Communist writer who cooperates with the small group of followers of Dionisio RIDRUEJO.
2. During his stay in Madrid LOWENSTEIN said that he is in touch with members of the liberal wing of the Democratic Party, and offered to put the Spanish opposition in touch with these liberal democrats.
3. LOWENSTEIN suggested that the Spanish political opposition should have a permanent representative in New York in order to keep the U.N. delegates current on Spanish political affairs and particularly to work with the delegations of the new African nations.
4. LOWENSTEIN also recommended that the opposition consider sending an outstanding Catholic oppositionist to the United States to persuade the Catholic Church hierarchy of the need to withdraw its support and sympathy from the Franco Regime, a position adhered to, according to LOWENSTEIN, by a large sector of the Catholic community in the United States because of their spotty information on Spain. Opposition contacts of LOWENSTEIN in Madrid suggested that Jose Maria GIL ROELES Quinones would be the best choice for such a mission.

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 Date 5 OCT 1962

1. Headquarters Comment. LOWENSTEIN visited Spain in August 1959 on an information-gathering mission for Senator Hubert Humphrey, then an aspirant for the Democratic Party presidential nomination. At that time LOWENSTEIN met with representatives of FRANSISCO. At that time LOWENSTEIN met with representatives of RIDRUEJO's party, the Social Party for Democratic Action (PSAD), the Christian Democratic Left (IDC), and ZAYAS, who at the time was the spokesman for the now defunct Socialist University Society (ASU). ZAYAS joined the FLP in early 1961.

LOWENSTEIN's address is 25 West 81st Street, New York City, or c/o the Department of Political Science, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California.

5 October 1962

RE "433" -- (CHECK "X" ONE)

MARKED FOR INDEXING

NO INDEXING REQUIRED

INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED  
BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY

1. The contact reports forwarded with reference contained a considerable amount of information of interest to the particularly the contact with Allard K. LOWESTEN who is rapidly attempting to claim the limelight as the champion of the Spanish opposition in the United States.

2.

3. We would also appreciate receiving the copy of Nuestra Bandera (no. 33, I Trimestre 1962) which contained the article on "Encuesta sobre la Oposicion Sindical." If the Communist intention is to keep the vertical syndicates extant and democratize them, such a development would have considerable question. We would therefore like to review the article in Nuestra Bandera which come into your possession, provided enough copies are available

4.

Approved for Release  
Date 5 OCT 1992



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Sec. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

COUNTRY: Spain/

REPORT NO.

DATE DISC. 17 December 1962

SUBJECT

NO. PAGES

REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO. September-October 1962

PLACE & DATE ACQ.

(October-November 1962) REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE

STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	NSA	X	OC	X	DIA	X	FBI	X
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(Mark Washington distribution indicated by "X", field distribution by "S")

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

APPROVED FOR RELEASE  
Date 21 APR 1977

American Aid to the Spanish Opposition Groups

4. | told | of his contacts with Allard K. Lowenstein, an American liberal, when the latter was in Barcelona in the summer of 1962. He said Lowenstein was attempting to set up a committee of Spanish oppositionists which would fund American aid to the Spanish democratic opposition. Lowenstein had in mind a committee which would include/

While in Barcelona he also insisted that a Basque Catholic representative sit on the committee. The Barcelona oppositionists were of the opinion that the committee should be composed of Gorkin, | a Socialist, and a Catalan and a Basque Catholic spokesman.

said that when Lowenstein returned to Paris, | demurred on the Catalans' potential representative | and contended further that the Basques have their own means of support and should therefore not be included on the committee.

5. | said it was his impression that | would try to monopolize any aid which might be forthcoming from Lowenstein's American contacts, an opinion corroborated by | who said he suspected | would use their trip to the United States<sup>2</sup> to place themselves in a favored position as recipients of American aid. | mentioned that he had called | before the latter left for the United States to inquire about the progress being made on setting up the committee proposed by Lowenstein. |

6.

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10.

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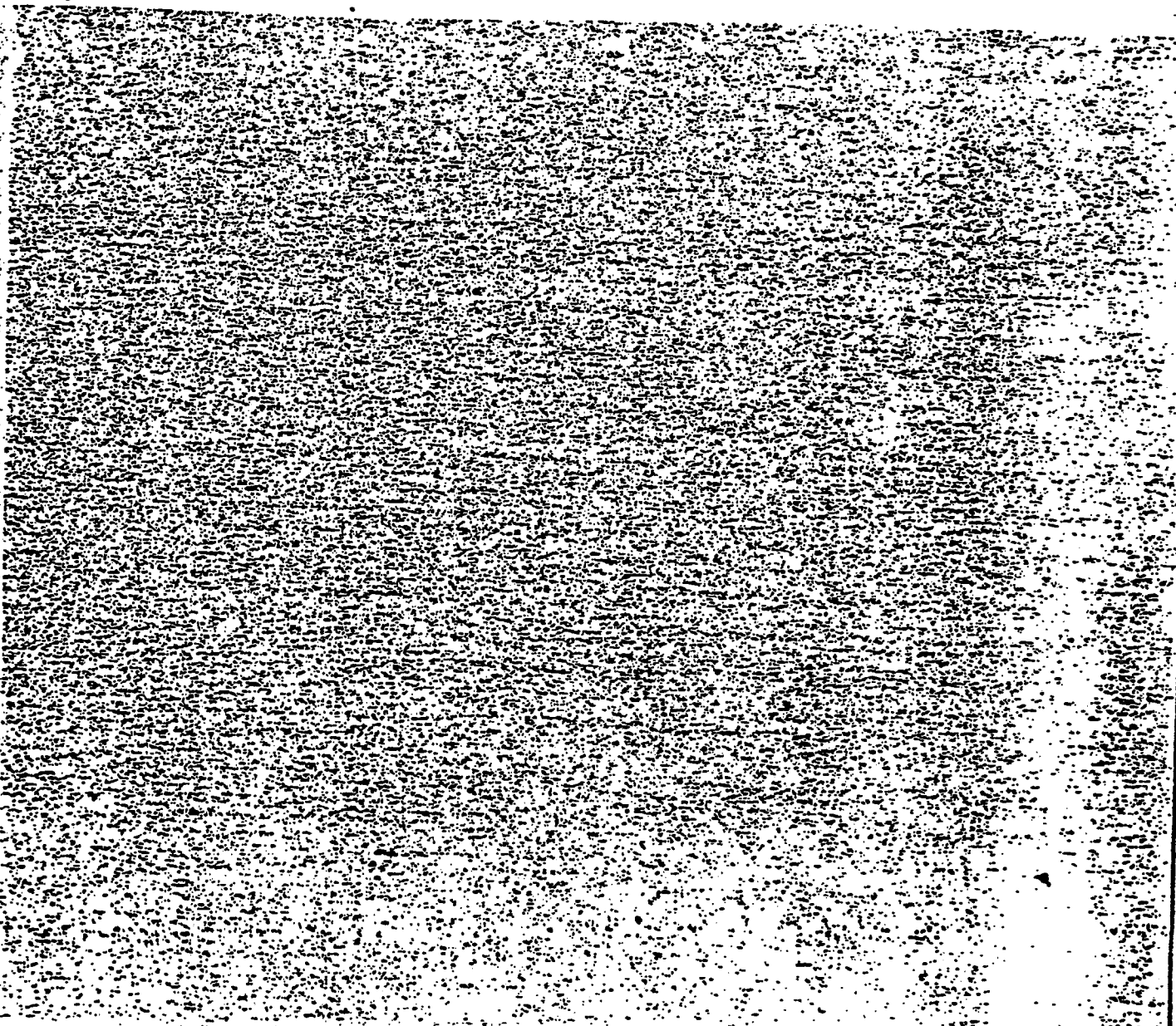
4.

Allard

LOWENSTEIN born 16 January 1929, Newark, New Jersey. He is a lawyer in New York City, is vice chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action, and has been active in supporting Senator MC CARTHY's campaign for the Presidential nomination. LOWENSTEIN is probably interesting because of his political prominence coupled with his long-standing association with the U.S. National Student Association. He was president of the USNSA in 1951 and has been a close advisor ever since.

Approved for Release  
Date 5 OCT 1962

DATE  
04 Sept 1968



FINAL REPORT

Approved for Release  
Date 5 OCT 1992

However, caucuses were held in Prague during the II World Student Congress. The Congress was held from 13-28 August 1950. On 19, 21 and 22 August 1950 national students groups from Australia, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Finland, New Zealand, Norway, Scotland, South Africa, Sweden and the USNSA held caucuses during which time they developed a statement of their position. This took the form of thirteen points of issue with the IUS, and clearly showed that this was an opposition to the IUS policies as practised. However, the statement was ignored by the 2nd World Student Congress.

The 3rd National Student Congress of the USNSA met on 23 August 1950 and adopted a decision which showed that the USNSA was ready to discuss with other national student groups plans for a new international student organization which would embrace the doctrines set forth in the statement by the non-Communist groups at Prague.

The USNSA was represented at the International Student Conference in Stockholm in December 1950 by Mr. Allard K. Lowenstein, president of USNSA./

The USNSA representative did succeed in keeping the matter of a new organization open at the Conference when he and the Canadians engineered adoption of a resolution providing for a study of the framework at Stockholm with view of reporting on improvements to the next conference. This kept the issue of central organization open for a year.

Lowenstein also proposed an elaborate Students Mutual Assistance Program (SMAP). The proposal was devoted to the undeniable needs of students in the underdeveloped areas, thus being similar to economic



aid programs of the United States, giving it a western orientation. Waterbury had assisted Lowenstein at this conference and had become a Member of the drafting committee of the conference.

CTI NC 6007

REQUESTOR

OFFICE SRS

22 FEB 68

N6007 LOWENSTEIN, ALLARD

LOWENSTEIN, ALLARD

CR 68 R543892

/Y M /D CLP 15 JUL 68 WAS POST

/Z 2243310

NI I/ND U/ND SA CO

LOWENSTEIN, ALLARD

/Y M /D CLP 26 NOV 68 DAILY WORLD

/Z 2261780

NI I/ND U/ND SA CO

LOWENSTEIN, ALLARD

/Y M /D CLP 07 SEP 68 GUARDIAN

/Z 2235645

NI I/ND U/ND SA CO

LOWENSTEIN, ALLARD

/Y M /D CLP 18 SEP 68 DAILY WORLD

/Z 2239085

NI I/ND U/ND SA CO

LOWENSTEIN, ALLARD

/Y M /D CLP 21 NOV 68 NYT

/Z 2260871

NI I/ND U/ND SA CO

LOWENSTEIN, ALLARD

/B 16 JAN 25 NEWARK NJ

/Z 0793027

NI I/ND U/ND SA CO

LOWENSTEIN, ALLARD K

/Y M /D CLP 15 JAN 69 WAS POST

/Z 2271009

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LOWENSTEIN, ALLARD K

/Y M /D CLP 16 SEP 68 WAS STAR

/Z 2237244

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LOWENSTEIN, ALLARD K

/Y M /D CLP 01 SEP 68 WAS STAR

/Z 2232815

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LOWENSTEIN, ALLARD K

/Y M /D CLP 09 FEB 68 P2

/Z 2266052

NI I/ND U/ND SA CO

LOWENSTEIN, ALLARD KENNETH

/A LOWENSTEIN, ALLEN /B 16 JAN 25 NEWARK NJ

/Z 0753032

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SO INDICES CHECK

Files

Gen. Files

Ref. Index

NR 5/5/52 P/P

NR 5/5/52 P/P

Approved for Release  
Date 5 OCT 1982

Allard Lowenstein

DOB: 16 January 1929 EOB: ~~Newark, N. J.~~

Approved for Release  
Date 5 OCT 1982

III. 12 Feb 69

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

158996

# DEBRE NOTES USSR-FRENCH UNITY ON MIDDLE EAST

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1356 GMT 11 Feb 69 L

[Text] Cairo, 11 Feb--"The situation in the Middle East is dangerous, while the continuing state of war is a threat not only to the participants in the conflict, but to other countries as well. This danger exists first of all because of Israel's reluctance to free occupied Arab territories, thus intensifying the feeling of displeasure and the rebuff of the Arab people and leading to the emergence of a resistance movement," the French minister of foreign affairs, Michel Debre, said in an interview given by him in Paris to a correspondent of the MENA agency and Cairo television.

The withdrawal of Israeli troops from Arab territories, he said, "must become the first step towards a just settlement of the Middle East crisis. The resolution of the United Nations Security Council adopted on November 22, 1967, is a decision which must be implemented," Michel Debre stressed.

The French minister of foreign affairs noted that the conference of representatives of four great powers within the framework of the United Nations organizations was necessary at present primarily because it was difficult to picture the possibility of agreement concluded directly by the Arabs and Israel.

"Any action by the four great powers in respect of the Middle East crisis depends directly on the desire of the sides either to facilitate the problem's solution or to complicate it," Michel Debre stressed.

Dwelling then on the positions of the Soviet Union and France in the Middle East crisis, the minister of foreign affairs noted their closeness. Both sides, he said, stand for the need of working out a timetable for the implementation of the basic clauses of the November 22, 1967, resolution of the United Nations Security Council.

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Date 5 OCT 1982

## U.S. EXERCISES, ISRAELI VENTURES COINCIDE

Moscow TASS International Service in English 0452 GMT 12 Feb 69 L

[From the press review]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Feb--Touching upon another provocative action by the Pentagon, three-day air exercises at the U.S. air force base Incirlik (southern Turkey), Captain V. Puslov of the Soviet Navy writes in "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA" (RED STAR) as follows: "It is hardly accidental that the holding of U.S. air exercises in the south of Turkey coincides with a fresh outburst of risky ventures of the Israeli military, with its threats against the Lebanon, incessant violations of the ceasefire agreement with Jordan. A question arises whether Pentagon and NATO headquarters intend to render at least psychological support for the Tel Aviv extremists by a demonstration of force near the borders of the Arab east."

## CONGRESSIONAL VISIT MOVE U.S.-AFRICAN TIES

Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1430 GMT 11 Feb 69 L

[Text] U.S. Senator Goodell and Congressman Allard Lowenstein are in Africa. Before the visit is unofficial, but the report

III.. 12 Feb 69

This one is not the first visit of American representatives to Nigeria. Last year Vice President Hubert Humphrey and Assistant U.S. Secretary of State for African Affairs Joseph Palmer, visited Nigeria.

Washington's attention to the situation in Nigeria is explained by the fact that the American monopolies are attracted by the natural resources of this African country, first and foremost the oil. The U.S. oil tycoons have long since been playing a sinister game to take possession of the black gold of Nigeria. They would like to push out their West European colleagues because they are dissatisfied with only 10 percent of the Nigerian oil that they are getting. To attain their aim the imperialist circles, and especially the U.S., are trying to fan up the separatist tendencies in Nigeria and to push the country into a fratricidal war. Although in words Washington comes out for the unity of Nigeria, actually it supports the Biafra splitters. The U.S. considers that it will be easier to foist its own will and take in hand the oil resources of Nigeria if it is divided. The U.S. State Department also has a so-called shock group on Biafran problems. Its task is to consolidate the U.S. positions in Biafra.

If the U.S. and other Western countries did not help the split-away Ojukwu regime, the civil war in Nigeria would have long since been ended. Money and arms flow from the U.S. to Biafra. Moreover, this is done secretly under the guise of extending humane aid. The Nigerians were enraged time and again to learn that Washington uses the welfare Catholic organization, such as the Caritas, to deliver weapons to Biafra. The U.S. has even given this organization a transport plane. It has also asserted that the planes of the International Red Cross Committee are sometimes used for the shipments of arms and ammunition to the Biafran splitters.

As always, the U.S. (CIA) has a hand in the matter. The Western press writes that with the money and help of the CIA, 80 tons of arms are daily shipped to the Biafran rebels, including rapid-firing rifles and ammunition, field artillery, and shells. With the help of the CIA, the mercenaries are back on the scene. Of course, the separatists do not have the money to pay these killers: the money comes from the coffers of the U.S. and other Western oil monopolies.

Apparently the situation in Nigeria will change. Observers think so because the reports about an imminent federal forces' offensive against the splitters. Apparently that is why the American visitors have become so frequent in Nigeria. In Lagos they hypocritically assure the federal government that they are for the unity and integrity of the country. Coming to Biafra, they express their admiration of the struggle of the separatists for the separation of the eastern region of Nigeria. Washington's hypocrisy is explained by the fact that the U.S. oil monopolies want to preserve and consolidate their positions whether victory will be with the federal government or the separatists.

DRV PARIS DELEGATE CONCLUDES VISIT IN MOSCOW

Meeting with Kosygin

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Feb 69 L

[Text] Moscow, 11 Feb--Aleksey Kosygin today received Le Duc Tho, the special adviser of the head of the DRV delegation at the four-sided talks in Paris, member of the Politbureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Workers Party, who stopped over in Moscow on his way home.

CTL NO 5054

REQUESTOR

OFFICE SRS

02SEP69

N5054 LOWENSTEIN, ALLARD K

LOWENSTEIN, ALLARD

/B 16JAN29 NEWARK NJ

/Z 0793027

R158996

-----NI--I/ND--U/ND--SA--CO-----

LOWENSTEIN, ALLARD

/Y M /D CLP 25JUL69 DAILY WORLD

/Z 2323607

-----NI--I/ND--U/ND--SA--CO-----

LOWENSTEIN, ALLARD K

/Y M /D CLP 12JUN69 BOSTON GLOBE

/Z 2321572

-----NI--I/ND--U/ND--SA--CO-----

LOWENSTEIN, ALLARD K

/Y M /D MEM 08JAN69 P1

/Z 2376847

-----NI--I/ND--U/ND--SA--CO-----

LOWENSTEIN, ALLARD KENNETH

/A LOWENSTEIN, ALLEN /B 18JAN29 NEWARK NJ

/Z 0793032

DS

E437979

-----NI--I/ND--U/ND--SA--CO-----

NR

13

19 February 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Personnel Security Division, OS

FROM : Chief, Contact Division, OO

SUBJECT : LOWENSTEIN, Allard Kenneth

1. It is requested that priority security checks be procured on Subject as described in the attachment.

2. Our deadline is 23 February 1962, for approval to contact Subject on an ad hoc basis. Information to be discussed will be classified through "CONFIDENTIAL".

3. Subject will be asked to respond to requirements pertaining to the Soviet educational system; teaching methods; caliber of faculty; subjects emphasized; etc.

4. Subject, reportedly, has stated that he has done some work for CIA. If he were used in a capacity, then this is an indiscretion regarding which our field representative would like to know something about the background before any contact is made. We shall appreciate your checking this out as far as possible. Thanks.

5.

Approved for Release  
Date 15 OCT 1962



14 JAN 1981

TO:

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Attention: Mr. H. J. English

FROM:

Deputy Director, /1111

SUBJECT:

U.S. Preparation for the Seventh World Youth Festival

REFERENCES:

1. In response to reference B please find attached to this memorandum  
a list of individuals who attended the Seventh World Youth Festival in  
the United States

Subject's name appears on page 7 of attachment;  
other pages not attached in order to protect  
privacy of other individuals named.

Approved for Release  
Date 5 OCT 1982

1/2

8 May 1957

ATT. :

## Moscow Youth Festival

1. In accordance with conversation between |  
it is requested that an FBI check be conducted on the listed  
individuals.

Allard Lowenstein

- DOB: 16 January 1929  
POB: Newark, New Jersey

2. It is requested that | be notified of the results as  
soon as possible.

Approved for Release  
Date 5 OCT 1982

CLASSIFICATION

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

DATE

13 May 1969

SUBJECT

FILE NUMBER

O-#437 979

#158 996

LOWENSTEIN, Allard K.

LOWENSTEIN, according to a Washington Star article on 5/12/69, is in Charleston, South Carolina, taking part in the civil rights-labor movement demonstrations which have included marches, rallies, strikes, et al. The motivating force, as usual in such "civil rights" activities, has been the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), whose leader, Ralph ABERNATHY, denounced local and State authorities, claiming that "poor hospital workers here in Charleston have risen up against exploitation and oppression by the ruthless political, military, and economic machine," etc, etc.

The article noted that LOWENSTEIN is a member of the SCLC board of directors.

Approved for Release  
Date 5 OCT 1982

OFFICE AND TITLE

SIGNATURE